

Section A

Uintah Basin Plan

Utah State Water Plan

Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definitions

A.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Many names, titles, programs, organizations, legislative acts, measurements and activities are abbreviated to reduce the volume of words and to simplify communications. A few of the abbreviations and acronyms used in the Uintah Basin Plan are listed below.

A.1.1 State and Local Agencies and Organizations

CEM	Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management
CUWCD	Central Utah Water Conservancy District
DWQ	Division of Water Quality
DWRe	Division of Water Resources
DWRi	Division of Water Rights
DPR	Division of Parks and Recreation
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
GOPB	Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
MCD	Multi-County Planning District
SDCO	State Disaster Coordinating Office
SHMT	State Hazard Mitigation Team
UWQB	Utah Water Quality Board

A.1.2 Federal Agencies

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BR	Bureau of Reclamation
COE(Corps)	Corps of Engineers
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FSA	Farm Service Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FWS(USFWS)	Fish and Wildlife Service
GS(USGS)	Geological Survey
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

A.1.3 Programs/Acts

ACP	Agricultural Conservation Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response and Comprehensive Liability Act

CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CUP	Central Utah Project
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
DWSPR	Drinking Water Source Protection Rule
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ECP	Emergency Conservation Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
RPDWS	Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
UPDES	Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination System
USDWA	Utah Safe Drinking Water Act
UWPCA	Utah Water Pollution Control Act
UWQA	Utah Water Quality Act

A.1.4 Measurements

ac-ft	Acre-feet
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
gpcd	Gallons Per Capita Day
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mgd	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/l	Milligrams Per Liter
mw	Megawatt
PMP	Probable Maximum Precipitation
SMCL	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
TDs	Total Dissolved Solids

A.1.5 Miscellaneous

EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FIRE	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development
RIP	Recovery Implementation Program
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RPA	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
TCPU	Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities
WCWEP	Wasatch County Water Efficiency Program
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

A.2 Water Resource Definitions

Many terms used in the water business have different meanings in different contexts and are sometimes confusing. Some words are used interchangeably. A few commonly used water terms are defined for use in this document.

A.2.1 Water Use Terms

Water is often said to be *used* when it is diverted, withdrawn, depleted, or consumed. But it is also *used* in place for such things as fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and hydropower production.

Commercial Use - Uses normally associated with small business operations which may include drinking water, food preparation, personal sanitation, facility cleaning/maintenance and irrigation of landscapes.

Consumptive Use - Consumption of water for residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, agricultural, power generation and recreational purposes. Naturally occurring vegetation and wildlife also consumptively use water. Water consumed is not available for other uses within the system.

Depletion - Net loss of water through consumption, export and other uses to a given area, river system or basin. The terms *consumptive use* and *depletion*, often used interchangeably, are not always the same.

Diversion/Withdrawal - Water diverted from supply sources such as streams, lakes, reservoirs, springs or wells for a variety of uses, including cropland irrigation and residential, commercial, institutional and industrial purposes. The terms *diversion* and *withdrawal* are often used interchangeably.

Industrial Use - Use associated with the manufacturing or assembly of products which may include the same basic uses as commercial business. The volume of water used by industrial businesses, however, can be considerably greater than water use by commercial businesses.

Institutional Use - Uses normally associated with general operation of various public agencies and institutions, including drinking water; personal sanitation; facility cleaning and maintenance; and irrigation of parks, cemeteries, playgrounds, recreational areas and other facilities.

Irrigation Use - Water diverted and applied to cropland. Residential lawn and garden uses are not included.

Municipal Use - This term is commonly used to include residential, commercial and institutional uses. It is sometimes used interchangeably with the term *public water use*.

Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Use - This term is used to include residential, commercial, institutional and industrial uses.

Private-Domestic Use - Includes water from private wells or springs for use in individual homes, usually in rural areas not accessible to public water supply systems.

Residential Use - Water used for residential cooking; drinking; washing clothes; miscellaneous cleaning; personal grooming and sanitation; irrigation of lawns, gardens, and landscapes; and washing automobiles, driveways and other outside facilities.

A.2.2 Water Supply Terms

Water is supplied by a variety of systems for many uses. Most water supply systems are owned by an irrigation company or a municipality, but in some cases the owner/operator is a private company or a state or federal agency. Thus, a public water supply may be either publicly or privately owned. Systems may also supply treated or untreated water.

Municipal and Industrial (M&I) Water Supply - A supply that provides culinary/secondary water for residential, commercial, institutional or industrial uses.

Public Water System (PWS) - A system providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses, which has at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year and includes collection, treatment, storage or distribution facilities under the control of the operator and is used primarily in connection with the system, or collection, pretreatment or storage facilities used primarily in connection with the system but not under his control (see 19-4-102 of the Utah Code Annotated). All public water systems are further categorized into three different types: Community (CWS), nontransient noncommunity (NTNCWS) and transient noncommunity (TNCWS) areas.

Secondary/Nonpotable Water Supply - Pressurized or open-ditch water supplies of untreated water for irrigation of privately or publicly owned lawns, gardens, parks, cemeteries, golf courses and other open areas. These are sometimes called dual water systems.

Non-community Water System (NCWS) - A public water system that is not a community water system. There are two types of NCWSs: Transient and nontransient.

Non-transient Non-community Water System (NTNCWS) - A public water system regularly serving at least 25 of the same nonresidential persons per day for more than six months per year. Examples of such systems are those serving the same individuals (industrial workers, school children, church members) by means of a separate system.

Transient Non-community Water System (TNCWS) - A noncommunity public water system that does not serve 25 of the same nonresidential persons per day for more than six months per year. Examples of such systems are those serving a campground, RV park, diner or convenience store where the permanent nonresidential staff number less than 25, but the number of people served exceeds 25.

A.2.3 Groundwater Terms

Aquifer - A saturated body of subsurface rock or soil which will yield water to wells or springs.

Groundwater - Water which is contained in the saturated portions of soil or rock beneath the land surface. Excludes soil moisture which refers to water held by capillary action in the upper unsaturated zones of soil or rock.

Phreatophyte - A plant species that extends its roots to the saturated zone under shallow water table conditions and transpires groundwater. These plants are high water users and include such species as tamarisk, greasewood, willows and cattails.

Recharge - Water added to the groundwater reservoir, or the process of adding water to the groundwater reservoir.

Recoverable Reserves - The amount of water reasonably recoverable from the groundwater reservoir with existing technology.

Safe Yield - The amount of water withdrawable from an aquifer on a long-term basis without serious quality, environmental or social consequences, or without depletion of the aquifer's groundwater.

Total Water in Storage - A volume of water derived by estimating the total volume of saturated aquifer in intergranular space containing water (total volume multiplied by porosity).

A.2.4 Other Water Terms

The following water terms have special significance in the water industry:

Call - The ability to order a quantity or flow of water at a given time and for a given period of time from a water supplier.

Carriage Water - The water used in a sanitary waste transport system of toilets, sewers, etc. The water need not be of drinking water quality.

Drinking Water - Water used for a potable/culinary supply.

Export Water - A man-made diversion of water from a river system or basin other than by the natural outflow of streams, rivers and groundwater. This is sometimes called a *transbasin diversion*.

Instream Flow - Water flow maintained in a stream for the preservation and propagation of wildlife or aquatic habitat and for aesthetic values.

Nonpoint Source Pollution - Pollution discharged to lakes and streams over a wide land area, not from one specific location. This includes runoff of chemicals and fertilizer from agricultural land, animal waste runoff from feed lots, etc.

Point Source Pollution - Pollutants discharged from any identifiable point, including pipes, ditches, channels and containers.

Potable/Culinary - Water suitable for drinking or cooking purposes. The terms *culinary* and *potable* are often used interchangeably.

Reuse - The reclamation of water processed in a municipal or industrial wastewater treatment system.

Riparian Areas - Land areas adjacent to rivers, streams, springs, bogs, lakes and ponds. They are ecosystems composed of plant and animal species highly dependent on water.

Watershed - The total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point; a drainage basin or a major subdivision of a drainage basin.

Wet/Open Water Areas - Includes lakes, ponds, reservoirs, streams, mud flats and other wet areas.

Wetlands - Areas where vegetation is associated with open water, wet and/or high water table conditions.

Water Yield - The runoff from precipitation that reaches water courses and, therefore, may be available for use.